

H C Burleigh Paper

Defoneta of Hvesnes

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATOR	2824
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List of Localists recruited at the Second
 Township above Calanquin ~~from 1 July~~
 between 1 July and 31st August-1786
 inclusive

	m 7	ch + 10	under 10	1st	Rations
	m 7	m 7	m 7.		per day
W. Fairfield	1	1	3	1	0 2 8 7



History of the Richard Family which
originated in a Welsh guard in the Palace of
the French King during the massacre of St Barth-
olomew 1572. From this a soldier in Quebec
& Commandant at Fort Frontenac Calaragui.
Next a prisoner of Sioux Indians for over 3 yrs
Escape & journey ending on banks of Mohawk
River. Followed by U E Loyalist Officer who
settled on Bay of Quinte with family of 5
Descs. scattered across America include Richard
Church, Spencer Ham Sloan Poirer Davy
Van Koughnet, and many others some in
Scotland Hawaii and who knows where else

Investigation in Michigan + Indiana, as well as Public Archives, Ottawa + Quebec has caused a price of \$4.25 each copy to cover cost of booklet.

$$100 \text{ copies cost } \frac{180.00}{100} = 1.80$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 35 \\ 100 \\ 20 \\ \hline 335 \end{array}$$

Genealogy of Central New York.

Vol. 1, page 423. Miami Public Library.

The De Forest family first appears in Avesnes, France, but they were driven from their home on account of their religious beliefs. A part of them removed to Leyden, where four brothers of the name were living in 1606.

(1) Jesse De Forest, one of the brothers, and the immigrant, endeavored to found a "Walloon Protestant Colony" in Virginia in 1621, but his terms were rejected by the Virginia Company, so he applied to the Dutch governor, and August 27, 1622, he was commissioned to enrol colonists and families for settlement in America. The first ship sailed in March, 1623, and reached New Amsterdam later in the same year. The second ship brought Marie, daughter of Nicane de Cloux, whom Jesse De Forest had married at Leyden, September 23, 1601. He died in New Netherlands about 1625. Children: Jean; Henry; Rachel; Jesse; Isaac, mentioned below; Isaac; Phillippe.

(11) Isaac, son of Jesse De Forest, was born at Leyden, Holland, July 10, 1616, and came to America, October 1, 1636, with his elder brother, Henry. He married June 9, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Philip and Susannah de (Chiney) Tricent, at New Amsterdam. Children: Jesse; Susannah; Corrit; Marie and Michael, twins; Jan; Philip; Isaac; Hendrick; David; David; Marie; David mentioned below.



The DEFORESTS of AVESNES.

Among the early settlers of New Amsterdam, now New York, was Jesse Deforest, of Leyden, Holland. But Jesse was not of Dutch descent. He had been born in Avesnes, a town in Northern France, in the former Principality of Hainault. Here his family had originated in the dark ages. He spoke Walloon tongue, a mixture of French, with many ancient Gallic words.

Being a Huguenot, and living during the fateful years following the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, August 23rd, 1572, he and his three brothers were forced to flee, ending up in Leyden, Holland. Jesse, one of the brothers, was an energetic person, and loyal to his native land, endeavoured to found a Walloon, Protestant Colony in Virginia, but his terms were rejected by the Virginia Company, in 1621. Soon after, he applied to the Dutch Governor in New Amsterdam, and on 27th August, 1622, he was commissioned to enrol colonists and families for settlement in America.

The first ship set sail in March, 1623, and reached New Amsterdam later in the same year. The second ship brought his wife and children to the new land. She was Marie, daughter of Nicane de Cloux, whom he had married at Leyden on 23rd September, 1601. Jesse died in New Netherlands about 1625, leaving the following children:

1. Marie, baptized 7th July, 1602;
2. Jean, baptized 12th July, 1604.
3. Henry, baptized 7th March, 1606.
4. Elizabeth, baptized 1st November, 1607.
5. David, baptized 11th December, 1608.
6. Rachel, 1609
7. Jesse, baptized Leyden, 1st March, 1615.
8. Isaac, baptized 10th July, 1616. (see below)
9. Israel, baptized 7th November, 1617.
10. Phillippe, baptized 13th September, 1620.

Isaac, the eighth child and fifth son, was born and baptized in Leyden 10th July, 1616. He married, on 9th June, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Philip and Susannah de Trieux. He resided in New Amsterdam, and was still a resident in 1664, when the British assumed control of the Colony, naming the city New York. His children were:

1. Jesse.
2. Susannah.
3. Gerrit.
4. Marie.) died young.
5. Michael.) twins
6. Jan.
- 7 Philip. (see below)
8. Hendrick.
9. David. died young.
10. David.
11. Marie.

Philip, son of Isaac Deforest, was named for his maternal grandfather, Philip de Trieux, also a Walloon resident of New York. It becomes apparent that because of his brothers-in-law that Philip removed to the Albany area. Philip married, 5th January, 1676, Trintie, daughter of Hendrick Kip of New York. Philip died 18th August, 1737. His children were:

1. Sarah.
2. Susanna.
3. Metje.
4. Isaac.
5. Jesse.
6. Catrina.
7. Johannis.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication of the new administration.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801. It contains information about the state of the nation's finances, including the amount of the national debt and the state of the treasury.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1801. It contains information about the state of the navy, including the number of ships and the state of the fleet.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801. It contains information about the state of the army, including the number of troops and the state of the army.

8. David

9 Abraham, baptized 21st February, 1703; married, 27th March, 1732, Rebecca Symonse Van Antwerpen, who was baptized 21st June, 1712. They were known to being living in the area between Troy and Rensselaer, on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite to Albany, N. Y. Their children were:

1. Catherina.
2. Maria.
3. Symon, baptized 17th February, 1739. (see below)
4. Sarah.
5. Cathalya.
6. Rebecca.

Symon (Jesse 1, Isaac 2, Philip 3, Abraham 4), was baptized 17th February, 1739. He married, 5th June, 1761, Mary, daughter of the late Captain Timothy McGinness, familiarly known as Teady Magin, and his wife Sarah Kast, of the German Flats, N. Y.

It was thus that the pure Walloon blood was diluted by a dose of true Celtic, as well as a further debasement by a charge of Palatine German genes. Or, was it just the opposite? No matter what you may say, their descendants have survived---a worthy blend of good, better, and best.

Symon Deforest and his bride settled in Halve Maan, a community just north of Albany. They married on 5th June, 1761, and children arrived in regular order. By 1773 there were seven, six daughters and one son.

Then came the darkening clouds of the American Revolution, when everyone was required to make a stand for what was considered the right. Symon remained loyal, and refused to sign an Association, and was imprisoned in Albany. The stand by Symon is best described by the following letter signed by Richard Cartwright:

The following is a summary of the results of the study conducted by the American Medical Association and the National Board of Medical Examiners, which was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 102, No. 1, January 1, 1934.

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The letter, supplied by the Public Archives of Canada, is as follows:

"It is humbly represented to their Excellencys---the Lieut.,-Gov. in Council that ---

The husband of Mary ~~DEFOREST~~ De Friest (Simon) formerly resident on the Mohawk River was imprisoned for his Loyalty and killed in attempting to make his escape from jail. That the widow with her children came from that country in the year 1777 with the Army of St. Leger on their retreat from Fort Stanwix. That she resided at Mashese in Lower Canada and has provision allowance to her till the year 1786 when she removed with her family to this Province and died at Niagara.

It is respectfully submitted whether under all the circumstances of this case her name ought not to have been inserted on the U. E. List that her children may participate in the advantage of the children of other Loyalists.

York, 6th March, 1808.

Signed

Richard Cartwright."

Mary Deforest's father was an Irishman, Timothy McGinness, familiarly known as Teady Magin. On his arrival in America he ~~was~~ became an indentured servant in the Livingston family, who were landowners and involved in the furtrade. Magin was Livingston's representative at Oswego and along the Upper Mohawk River. Timothy, not long after his release from the indenture met and married Sarah Kast, the daughter of an important family in the settlement of Palatines at German Flats. On her property Timothy and his wife established a trading post.

During the years prior to 1755, McGinness came under the influence of Sir William Johnson, and was appointed Captain in the Indian Department. As such he accompanied Johnson's Army against the French pressure

at Lake George. While on a scout with his party of Indians became involved in a battle with a party of French and Indians at what is presently known as Bloody Pond. As a result, both Captain McGinness and King Hendrick were slain.

While the campaign continued, Mrs McGinness and her young family had descended the Mohawk to Albany, and settled on a farm on the east bank of the Hudson River, between Troy and Rensselaer. Among their neighbors their neighbors were the DeForest family. And as might be expected, Simon DeForest and Mary McGinness were married, and continued to live in that area.

Simon DeForest's mother-in-law, Sarah Kast, was the granddaughter of Johan Jurg Kast, a resident of the Rhine Valley, on the French-German border, who in 1710, who accepted the generous offer of good Queen Anne, and crossed to England, and eventually to America by 1712. Here, he and others of his kind were employed in producing tar for the British navy. But, this was not what these people sought when they came to America. They knew that there were thousands of acres of virgin land, much more desirable than making tar.

But times changed, and Grandfather Kast was granted five hundred acres of land on the banks of the Mohawk River, known later as the German Flats. Here Johan Jurg and family settled in 1724. At this time Sarah, daughter of Johan Jurg, Jr., was eleven years of age. The Kast block of land was the western part of German Flats, next to Indian land. With reference to Sarah's early life in the new community, and if seeming preparation for more trying days ahead, a letter in the Public Archives of Canada, written by Col. Claus to the Governor at Quebec, informs us

"that she from her childhood was much beloved by the 6 Nations, so far that they prevailed upon her parents to let her live among them, and adopted her as one of themselves she acquired the language perfectly, and after her riper years was so far capable as to render many a signal service to Hovernment."

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is a very small group of people, and that the public is very large. This is a very important fact, because it means that the medical profession has a great deal of power over the public. This power can be used for good or for evil. It can be used to protect the public from disease and to promote health, or it can be used to exploit the public for the profit of the medical profession. It is the duty of the medical profession to use its power for the benefit of the public.

The second of these is the fact that the medical profession is a very old profession, and that it has a long history. This is a very important fact, because it means that the medical profession has a great deal of experience and knowledge. This experience and knowledge can be used for good or for evil. It can be used to protect the public from disease and to promote health, or it can be used to exploit the public for the profit of the medical profession. It is the duty of the medical profession to use its experience and knowledge for the benefit of the public.

The third of these is the fact that the medical profession is a very important profession, and that it is responsible for the health of the public. This is a very important fact, because it means that the medical profession has a great deal of power over the public. This power can be used for good or for evil. It can be used to protect the public from disease and to promote health, or it can be used to exploit the public for the profit of the medical profession. It is the duty of the medical profession to use its power for the benefit of the public.

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By the time Sarah had grown to womanhood a new element entered the Mohawk Valley. Peter Warren an Irish Admiral of note, having acquired lands along the valley, induced a number of his countrymen to settle there. Among these bold Irishmen who sought adventure and profit was one, Timothy McGinness, more often referred to as Teady Magin. In no time at all Teady entered the fur ~~under~~ trade under the watchful eye of Sir William Johnson. On one of his journeys into the Indian country he met ^{Sarah} and promptly married her. Within a short time Teady and his father-in-law established a trading post on the Kast farm. From this vantage point Teady Magin soon extended his trading to the newly-established British fort at Oswego. In spite of the intermittent border warfare the McGinness gained in worldly goods and influence. The husband became a captain in the Indian Department; he was an active commissariat at Fort Oswego; and had increased his land holdings by the purchase of twelve thousand acres of virgin land from the Indians. Then, just when Teady was at the peak of his career, he was killed in the battle for Lake George in 1755.

Sarah Kast McGinness was forty-two when the war made her a widow, and forced on her shoulders the responsibility of her late husband's business. She was indeed fortunate that she had a young family about her. Two of her daughters were the wives of two brothers, names Thomson; another had already married enterprising Henry Wendell. Her older son, Richard, was a hopeless invalid. George, her younger son, was four when the returning braves brought the sad news of his father's death.

The Widow McGinness was sixty-two years of age when the first, faint rumblings of the coming revolution caused men to consider their future. For her part she knew where she stood in the coming conflict. She had been born in the midst of poverty and destitution, and had heard first hand unhappy tales ~~of violent~~ ^{of violent}

By the time Sarah had grown to womanhood a new element entered the Mohawk Valley. Peter Warren, an Irish admiral of ~~note~~ ^{having}, had acquired lands along the valley

of violent death and burdensome taxes in the Old World. She had participated in the first settlement along the Upper Mohawk, and with her husband had prospered under the Colonial Regime. As far as she was concerned the die had been cast years before her birth, when her grandparents left the Rhine Valley, never to return. She was for loyalty to the family of good Queen Anne, and for the retention of existing institutions.

There are few available records regarding the Upper Mohawk River between 1775 and the conflict at Oriskany in August, 1777, when both sides were quietly marshalling their forces. The lack of Loyalist leadership, now that Sir William Johnson was gone, was keenly felt. His nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, who succeeded him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, deserted the valley in 1775, when he assembled the Iroquois at John Thomsons on the original Kast Farm, from which they retired to Niagara. Sir John Johnson, still at Johnstown, made no effort to organize his faction, being rather inclined to await British leadership. It was during this delay that the rebels seized control of the Mohawk Valley. How fatal this lapse was to the Tories can be learned from a Memorial by John Thomson, son-in-law of Mrs. McGinness, to General Haldimand in 1782. It reads:

"That at the breaking out of the present Rebellion he with much Risque assisted Colo. Guy Johnson, Supert. of Indian Affairs with provisions towards assembling the Indians in the Summer of 1775 as well at German Flats as at Fort Stanwix and Oswego that year. Petitioner for a considerable time after privately corresponded with Niagara and assisted such friends of Government as wanted to go to said place for their security, and in short did everything in his power to keep open the communication that post and the friends of Government in County Tryon, and in particular Sir John Johnson, being at last suspected by

by the rebels as an enemy to their cause, he was seized upon and carried prisoner to Albany Jail where he remained 14 months a prisoner."

The blow that removed the men from the McGinness household that spring day in 1777, fell heavily upon the remaining members of the family. Even as the men were being led away to captivity, others stepped forward, armed with the authority of Congress, and confiscated the widow's property, fixed and moveable. A public sale was begun without delay, and the widow stood helplessly, watching her goods and chattels sold to the highest bidder. Then she, her daughters and grandchildren were removed to captivity in nearby Fort Dayton. A letter from Col. William Claus, Deputy Supt. of Indian Affairs, to General Haldimand in 1778 supplies the following details:

"This woman (Mrs. McGinness and her two daughters who are married to two Brors. Thomsons, the eldest having inherited Kast's place, and carried on a considerable Trade before the Rebellion and was in good circumstances, had after that every moveable taken from them by the Rebels, and sold at auction, except what would scantily support them in victuals and ~~clothes~~ cloaths, and confined in Fort Dayton ill used, and left in a very disagreeable situation."

The Memorial of Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of Mrs. McGinness, presented in 1779, states that

"her goods sold at auction before her eyes."

A Memorial from Mrs. McGinness to Gen. Haldimand in 1782 confirms that

"The Rebels have destroyed, plunder'd and taken almost all her property, because they alleged (and not without reason) that she tampering with the Indians in favour of Government.

That she was confined at Fort Dation, and at different times brought before their Committee and strictly examined about Indian Matters and

as often with difficulty got clear of the Committee's Resentment." John Thomson's Memorial, previously quoted, adds this touch of pathos to the circumstances just related

"His farm and effects were confiscated and sold at Public Auction and his family so harshly used by the Rebels that it cost the life of his only daughter."

This was the deplorable situation in which Sarah McGinness and her family found themselves during the hot summer of 1777, while the Rebels prepared for the expected onslaught of the British forces. Bitterness towards their prisoners became more pronounced as news of St. Leger's advance from Lake Ontario reached the fort. When the British invested Fort Stanwix and defeated the Provincial militia at Oriskany, the attitude of the Rebels changed. Fearing retaliation, they allowed the McGinness family to return to their empty homestead. But, when the British advance was halted, an armed party was sent to recapture them. Col. Claus' letter goes on to say that they were imprisoned

"untill the blow was given to (General) Herkimer and the Mohawk River Militia near Fort Stanwix, when the Rebels apprehending Brigr. St. Leger's Descent upon German Flats, set them at liberty, but finding that not happening they ordered a party from Fort Dayton to seize them again, but having notice of it made their escape at night with only what they could carry on their backs to Fort Stanwix (a matter of twenty-five miles), and upon our retreat followed us to Oswego to flee to this country (Quebec). The losses and sufferings these people experienced, and the determined firmness they openly showed and declared to the Rebels is extraordinary and known to every one that came from that Country and perhaps not equalled by any during this rebellion." Mrs. McGinness' Memorial, in referring to this phase, reads

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of securing the highest quality of medical education and practice. It is the largest and most influential of the medical organizations in the United States, and its members are the leading authorities in their respective fields.

The Association is composed of several divisions, each of which is concerned with a particular aspect of the medical profession. These divisions include the American College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Each of these divisions has its own journal, and the Association publishes a number of other journals and books.

The Association is also concerned with the regulation of the medical profession, and it has a number of committees and commissions which are charged with the task of investigating and reporting on matters of medical law and ethics. It is also active in the field of medical research, and it has a number of research centers and laboratories. The Association is a very active organization, and it is constantly working to improve the medical profession and to advance the science and art of medicine.

"That when our forces were before Fort Stanwix, your petitioner made her escape to it, with her family, except a son whom she was obliged to leave to their mercy, who was out of his senses and bound in Chains, as he had been for several years, and who some time afterwards was burnt alive in the said situation.

That if your Petitioner had not got away, the Rebels certainly would have obliged her to act for them with the Indians, and actually offered her 12 shillings York Currency per Day, and a guard of 15 men to protect her against and harm from Government side."

The campaign of 1777 was over by the end of Spetember. St. Leger, failing to capture Fort Stanwix, and advance down the Mohawk, had already retreated to Oswego, from whence he was about to retire to Montreal for the winter. Burgoyne had lost the Battle of Saratoga, and was preparing to surrender. These disasters left Upper New York and the Iroquois country exposed to enemy influence. The British, fearing a deviation of the Iroquois from their loyalty to the Crown, took steps to bolster the morale of the Indians during the long winter ahead.. Colonel Claus, in his letter to Haldimand previously referred to, outlined the method adopted, namely the persuasion of Mrs. McGinness and her son George to reside with the Indians during the coming winter. His letter, recalling her perfect knowledge of the Indian tongue, her familiarity with Indian ways, and the trust they reposed in her, continues

"I proposed to Mrs. McGinness to go among the 6 Nations for that winter upon my own risque, merely with a view to serve the Crown; Sir Guy (Johnson) having not given me any directions either to act myself, or authorized me to employ others among the 6 Nations exclusive of my command during the Expedition: to which she reluctantly agreed and separated from her daughters. I supplied her with Belts of Wampum and a few goods, and gave ~~her~~ her full instructions what to say and how to act. On her arrival

at Cayuga, the most central village of the 6 Nations, and as soon as they heard what brought her there, they flocked to her from the remotest villages. And that faithful and zealous Chief Sakayengwareghton, expressed to her his satisfaction and thanks in behalf of the whole body for my having sent her among them to direct and advise them in that critical time, and she was treated with all the Friendship and civility the place afforded."

Who can doubt her reluctance at the task imposed on her loyalty? Mrs. McGinness was sixty-four. She had lost her home and had suffered imprisonment and insult in the King's name. The only British outpost on the Great Lakes was Niagara, eighty miles distant as the crow flies. The enemy at Fort Stanwix were but sixty-five miles to the East, and she and her son were the only white people left to maintain the loyalty of the wavering Indians, whose misery sinks to great depths in defeat. Apprehensively she must have awaited the first evidence of enemy activity amongst her charge.

It was December before an emissary from the Rebels arrived in the Indian country, bringing belts of wampum and a message to the Iroquois Chiefs. Stone's Life of Joseph Brant refers briefly to this attempt to win the Indians to the Rebel cause: it states that

~~it was decided~~ "The Congress was unwilling that the year (1777) should cease without making one more effort to win back the Six Nations from British Service, at least to a state of neutrality, if nothing more. With this view, on the 3rd of December the following address to the Indians of those nations was reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, was adopted."

Then follows an oration in the Indian manner, full of blandishments, promises and threats. Stone continues

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association has been successful in securing the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act, which gives the Federal Government the power to regulate the manufacture and sale of food and drugs. This is a very important step, and it is one which the American Medical Association has been successful in securing for many years.

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"This appeal took no effect. It was one of the misfortunes incident to the poverty of the country at that crisis (despite the money gained by the sale of McGinness property)."

Col. Claus' letter to General Maldimand, quoted previously, supplies the British version of the futile ~~XX~~ attempt to influence the Iroquois, and gives full credit to Mrs. McGinness' heroic effort. It relates

"Soon after her arrival Belts and Messages from Gen'l Schuyler were brought to that town (Cayouga), with a most exaggerated acc't of Gen'l. Burgoyne's Disaster with invitations to the 6 Nations to join the Rebels and annexed threats in case of non-compliance. All which the Indians communicated to and consulted with her, and she gave her opinion and advice thereupon, then after that with an authority and privilege allowed to Women of Consequence only among Indians, seized upon and cancelled the Belts, telling them that such bad news came from an Evil Spirit, and must endanger their peace and union as long as it was in their sight, and must therefore be buried underground, which she would undertake to do, and in reality carried her point that the Belts were carried no further, tho' they were to go among the Western Indians. In the whole she gave me a long acc't of her last winter's Transactions, . . . and claims no small merit in keeping the 6 Nations unanimous and determine them to act vigorously against the Rebels the ensuing campaign."

Her winter's vigil over, Mrs. McGinness went to Niagara, where she remained until 1778. In the autumn of that year she descended the river to Montreal. In this regard Col. Claus' letter ends

"Mrs. McGinness is at present with her daughters (in Montreal), one of whom expects her husband to arrive with Col. Johnson, but looks to me for some recompence, Lodging, &c., tho' I have not made any promises or

Agreement with her, and therefore your Excellency may do as you think proper."

The Governor's response to this recommendation is unknown. As far as can be ascertained she drew no more than the rations accorded to all refugee Loyalists.

By September, 1779, there was further need for the services of Mrs. McGinness. The wanton destruction of the Indian villages by the rebels under Sullivan had once again lowered the morals of the Indians. The Governor and his Council of aides decided to request Mrs. McGinness to proceed to the Indian country once more. A letter from Col. Claus to General Haldimand, under date 30 Sept., 1779, reads as follows:

"This date sets off (from Montreal) the first Brigade of Bateaux from La Chine with Indian presents for Carleton Island, under the care of Mr. Timothy Thomson (grandson of Mrs. McGinness) in Col. Johnson's employ. Also the Widow Magin proceeds with the said Brigade on her way to the five Nations Country at the particular desire of those Deputies that were with your Excellency, who think her presence very consequential on the present crisis on acct. of the great esteem she was always held in by those people for a number of years past, and she was of great service among them in 1777 & ~~1777~~ 78. Col. Johnson is well acquainted with her character among the Indians & suppose will take proper care of her."

Mrs. McGinness later established residence on Carleton Island beside the newly-constructed Fort Haldimand. Here she remained until Peace arrived in 1783, except for a brief visit to Montreal in 1782. A Memorial presented by her to General Haldimand in the latter year throws a light on her sojourn on the Island. It reads

"That your Petitioner being now resident at Carleton Island, and having no support but her bare Rations, and as most of the Indians resorting to that place come to her house to visit and advise with her

upon every occasion, and to whom she always gives her best advice; and for the good of the Service she often divides her provisions with them, and sometimes when they come in hungry (as her place is chiefly their first resort) even gives them the whole.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner therefore begs you would be pleased to order her ~~her~~ some additional support, which may contribute to enable her to assist these Indians who frequent her house to supply them with some Tobacco and pipes, &c.

The official records of those stirring times have little further to add regarding this heroic lady. A census of Loyal Refugees in Canada, recorded in November, 1783, lists her with her granddaughter, Sarah, and two negro slaves, Montreal and Toronto, as residing on Carleton Island. At this point I wish to add that the eight year child with her at that time was not her granddaughter Sarah Staring. Instead, as investigation proves, she was a cousin, and the daughter of a Captain Staring who had served with the Rebel forces at Oriskany. It seems that, at some time after that battle, this little girl was placed in the hands of a relative living in a safe area, in order to give her protection as well of freedom. However, one day the child wandered in the field near the home, and was captured by roving Indians. It is difficult to decide how the child came to live with Mrs. McGinness, but it can be assumed that she bought the child from them, or was ceded to her in return for the old lady's assistance to them. However, it is known that Captain Staring regained possession of his child several years after the Peace. And this is another reason why this heroic lady merits our praise and thanks for her several deeds.

In October, 1784, her name appears in a List of Loyal Refugees settled in Ernesttown Township, with the notation that she was residing at Cataraqui. The

last record of her long and useful in found in the Family Bible of her son, George, which is still preserved by a descendant residing in Fredericksburgh, the township inwhich she died. The record reads

"Sarah McGinness, Relict of Timothy McGinness, died 9 Sept., 1791, at Fredericksburgh, age 78 years."

Her last remains were interred the following day by Rev, John Langhorn. Her last resting place is unknown, although she doubtless lies in an unmarked grave in the churchyard of St. Paul's Church at Sandhurst, which church was then under construction, and which was to be opened officially by divine service on Christmas Day of the same year.

Sarah's son, George McGinness, who was with her during the winter of 1777-78, was a Lieutenant in the Indian Department throughout the War. He was with St. Leger at Oriskany, with Brant at Wyoming, and with Sir John Johnson on his daring raid through Schoharie Valley. He was wounded in the knee at the Battle at Stone Arabia on October 19, 1780. The record of his escape from the battlefield, as recounted in his Memoial of June, 1782 reveals the conditions under which border warfare was waged in Revolutionary Days. It reads:

"That in September, 1780, your Memorialist went with Sir John Johnson to Schohary, from thence to the Mohock River and Stonearaby; where your Memorialist received a ball through his knee, and was with great difficulty brought on horse back to the New Oneida Castle (upwards of seventy miles over little-used Indian trails, that afterwards a party of 9 men was sent to bring him up to the mean body, who carried him seven miles off the Mean Road into the woods, where he was left with one man only eleven days, subsisting on nothing more than a handful of Hickery nuts a day for 11 days. That he was discovered by a party of Indians returning from War, who brought him to Genosee, where he lay near 2

months before he was able to come to Niagara."

Try to imagine the suffering and agony of that journey, if you can!

Lieut. McGinness was finally discharged as medically unfit in 1782, because, as his Memorial states, he

"received a shot through the knee, which deprived him of the use of his leg."

From that time until the Peace he was in Montreal, from whence he ascended the St. Lawrence in 1784 to participate in the Loyalist settlement above Cafaraqui. He, his wife and two small children first settled on farm Lot 11, on which the eastern portion of the Village of Bath is located. Severely incapacitated by his war wounds, he was unable to cope with the difficulties incident to life in the new settlement. Finally, he retired to Amherst Island on lands provided by Sir John Johnson. Here he died at a ripe old age, leaving as descendants many of the prominent families of that charming Island.

That is the story of Sarah Kast McGinness and her son. That is my tale of Loyalist heroism in those dark days of 1777, when our armies suffered defeat on all sides. Incidentally, I often wonder if the Continental Congress ever discovered that its aim to draw the Iroquois from their allegiance to the British Crown was foiled by a tired but indomitable woman of sixty-four years, or that their Belts of Wampum still lie buried somewhere in the forests of Northern New York.

And, now for the children of Our Honored Heroine, Sarah Kast, the wife of the late Captain Timothy McGinness, who were married at German Flats, on the Mohawk River, in ~~17~~ 1738.

1. Hannah, called the eldest daughter, who was mentioned in the Will of her Uncle Ludowick Kast, who died s. p.. His will dated 11th August, 1753, and probated 29th March, 1760. Nothing further is known of her.

2. Elizabeth, married Samuel Thomson, and they took over the Trading Post at German Flats. It was here on the Kast Lot that Colonel Guy Johnson assembled the Iroquois in the late Spring of 1775, after which they departed to Canada.

Their children were

A. Timothy, who became a Lieutenant in the 2nd. Batt. K. R. R. N. Y. He married, 6th Feb., 1791, Elizabeth Ferguson, widow of Adj. William Fraser, and the mother of three daughters. They had no children.

2. Samuel, a Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

3. Andrew, a Captain in Butler's Rangers.

4. James.

3. Dorothy, who married John Thomson, and also resided on the Kast Property. He was busily engaged with Col. Guy Johnson in with the assembly of the Iroquois in their Loyalty to the British Crown. Their known children were

1. Margaretha, born 22 June, 1761.

B. Timotheus, born 23 July, 1763.

5. Catherine, bapt. 24 April, 1748, married 3rd July, 1770, Adam Staring. Adam joined the Rebel forces, and his wife remained in German Flats. After the Peace, several of his children crossed to Canada, where

purchased the Capt. James Parrot farm, Lot 25, Concession one of Ernesttown. They remained on this farm until as late as 1938. The name was changed to Sterling. Some of their descendants still live along Highway 33. As with all of Sarah's grandchildren, one bore the name, Timotheus.

5. William, bapt. 5 August, 1750. He was out of his mind, and had to be bound in chains. He had to be left behind when his mother, Sarah and her other children fled to St. Leger in 1777. He was later burned to death, still in chains.
6. Margaret, bapt. 28th June, 1752. She married Henry I. Wendell, who became a Rebel in the Revolution. He was a member of a prominent merchant ~~in the early days~~ family.
7. Mary, who married 5th June, 1761, Simon DeForest. They resided at 'Halve Maan,' near Albany, N. Y. Simon remained loyal to the Crown and was imprisoned in Albany, and was killed in 1777, while attempting to escape. It is evident that Mary and her five daughters and a young son, ascended the Mohawk River to be with her mother, and accompanied her when she fled to safety with Col. St. Leger. Mrs. DeForest and her children were transported down the Saint Lawrence River to a Loyalist Refugee Camp at Machiche, because of the lack of provisions on the Great Lakes. When the Peace became a reality, Mrs. DeForest and family ascended the River and Lake to settle at Niagara. Here she continued until her death. Most of her children settled around the Niagara region. Her family, composed of 5 daughters and one son were

1. Rebecca, bapt. 3 July, 1762. She married Henry Clow, U. E. who settled in Elizabethtown Township near Brockville.

Their children were

A. Mary, married Daniel ~~Mc~~McGready of Elizabethtown. Her Order-in-Council is dated 10 April, 1805.

B. Peter of Elizabethtown. His O. C. 2 Dec., 1806

C. Simon of Elizabethtown. O. C. 2 March, 1811.

d. Henry D. of Elizabethtown. O. C. 2 Sept., 1836.

2, Sarah, bapt. 15 March, 1764. She married Sgt. Ebenezer Washburn of Jessup's Loyal Rangers, on 5 June, 1782. She died 7 Apr., 1800. He remarried 24 Jan., 1803, Hannah, widow of John McBride of York. Children by his first wife were

a. Hannah, married Rev. Robert McDowall of Ernesttown, O. C. 9 July, 1802.

B. Mary, married Eliphalet Adams of Hallowell, on 15 Jan., 1805. O. C. 26 Feb., 1806

C. Hon. Simeon of Hallowell, marr. 11 Dec., 1811, Deborah Trumpour. O. C. 8 Feb., 1808.

D. William of Hallowell. O. C. 16 Feb., 1811.

E. Daniel of the Town of Kingston, bapt., 29 Oct., 1792. He marr. Mary, dau. of Hon. Allan McLean, in June, 1814. O. C. 4 July, 1815 & 13 Feb., 1843.

F. Simon Ebenezer of York, bapt. 18 Oct., 1795; marr. 12 Apr., 1821, Margaret Fitzgibbon; died 29 Sept., 1837, age 44. O. C. 16 Feb., 1816.

G. Abigail, bapt. 14 Apr., 1799; married 8 Jan., 1814, John Medcalf of Hallowell. O. C. 26 March, 1817.

H. Sarah, bapt. 6 March, 1791; buried 18 Oct., 1791.

I. Sarah, born 7 Apr., 1802, marr. Matthew Patterson of Hallowell. O. C. 16 Apr., 1823.

6 Abraham, only son of Simon Deforest, of Stamford, U. E. and Toronto, Married Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, U.E..

He was 2nd ~~Regiment~~ Battalion K. R. R. N. Y.. Children were:

- a. John of Stamford, bapt. 22 July, 1792. O. C. 26 Mar., 1817.
- B. Mary, married Adam Bowman of Stamford. O. C. 26 Mar., 1817.
- C. James of Stamford. O. C. 20 May, 1817.
- D. Simon of Toronto. O. C. 16 June, 1819.
- E. Abraham of Nelson. O. C. 23 Feb., 1833.

F. Hannah, marr. William Weir of Nelson. O. C. 4 Feb., 1830.

8. George, youngest child and son of Capt. Timothy McGinness, bapt. 12th June, 1755, the same year as the death of his father at Bloody Pond. He married 12 March, 1775, Ann Staring, an off-cousin. The sad events of his life have been related previously. He settled in Ernesttown, and later on Amherst Island, U. E.

His children were:

- 1. Margaretha, bapt. 25 May, 1777.
- 2. Timothy of Amherst Island. O. C. 29 March, 1803.
- 3. Catherine. O. C. 25 Feb., 1818.
- 4. William of Amherst Island. O. C. 25 Feb., 1818.
- 5. George of Amherst Island. O. C. 23 Feb., 1818.
- 6. Mary Ann, marr. Thomas Hopper of Amherst Island. O.C. 28 Feb., 1829.
- 7. Sarah Ann, marr. Joseph Stapley of Amherst Island. O.C., 7 May, 1829.
- 8. A daughter married William Eadus of Gananoque.

That is the story of a genuine Loyalist Heroine of the American Revolution. And, strangely enough, her story has never been recognized by the enemy, nor would they repeat it, lest they would be admitting that even their enemy could be brave at times. And who would dare to bury General Schuyler's memo to the Six Nations?

Also recorded are her children, grandchildren, as well as her great grandchildren, all of true Loyalist blood. Also, one of the numerous other families, all refugees, whose true and intimate, family history remains to be told and preserved for future record, let us hope!

Nor is her heroic action known to our own Province, nor do we dare tell her story lest people laugh at us.

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